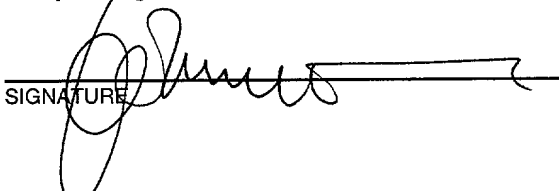


FORM PTO-1390 (REV 11-98)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 3525-119
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5) 09/743194
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/SE00/02277	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 17 November, 2000	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 23 November, 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS UTILIZING SEQUENCES FOR CONTROLLING NUCLEIC ACID EXPRESSION IN YEAST		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US <p style="text-align: center;">Belfield, et al</p>		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:		
1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.		
2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.		
3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to DELAY national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) Articles 22 and 39(1).		
4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19 th month from the earliest claimed priority date.		
5. A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).		
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).		
<input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).		
<input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).		
a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.		
<input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).		
<input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).		
Items 11. To 16. Below concern document(s) or information included:		
11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.		
12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.		
13. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.		
14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.		
15. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.		
16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information. Sequence Listing and diskette		

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 C.F.R. 1.5) 09/743194		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/SE00/02277		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 3525-119	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5): -- Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO.....\$1000.00 -- International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO\$840.00 -- International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO.....\$760.00 -- International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)\$670.00 -- International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4).....\$96.00					
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$	1000.00
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	0.00
CLAIMS		NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	
Total Claims		29	-20 =	9	X \$18.00
Independent Claims		9	-3 =	6	X \$80.00
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS(S) (if applicable)				+\$260.00	\$ 0.00
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$	1642.00
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. A Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).					0.00
SUBTOTAL =				\$	1642.00
Processing fee of \$130.00, for furnishing the English Translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				+	0.00
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$	1642.00
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				+	\$ 40.00
Fee for Petition to Revive Unintentionally Abandoned Application (\$1,210 - Small Entity Fee = \$605)					\$ 0.00
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$	1682.00
				Amount to be:	
				refunded	\$
				charged	\$
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$1682.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. 14-1140 in the amount of \$_____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this form is enclosed. c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 14-1140. A duplicate copy of this form is enclosed. d. <input type="checkbox"/> The entire content of the foreign application(s), referred to in this application is/are hereby incorporated by reference in this application.					
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.					
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C. 1100 North Glebe Road, 8 th Floor Arlington, Virginia 22201 Telephone: (703) 816-4000					
				SIGNATURE 	
				Leonard C. Mitchard NAME	
				29,009 January 8, 2001	
				REGISTRATION NUMBER Date	

Applicant: AstraZeneca AB
S-151 85 Södertälje
Sweden

Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS UTILIZING
SEQUENCES FOR CONTROLLING NUCLEIC ACID
EXPRESSION IN YEAST

Reference: F2215 (3526.82543)

Inventors: BELFIELD, Graham
OAKLEY, Caroline

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The controlled production in yeast of an enormous variety of useful proteins or polypeptides can be achieved using recombinant DNA technology. Yeast cells can be transformed with yeast expression vectors, which contain homologous or heterologous nucleic acid molecules encoding polypeptides (coding sequences). The yeast cells can then produce large quantities of the useful proteins or polypeptides in yeast cell culture.

Expression of the nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide by the yeast expression vector is initiated at a region known as the promoter, which is recognized by and bound by RNA polymerase. The RNA polymerase travels along the DNA, transcribing the information contained in the coding strand from its 5' to 3' end into messenger RNA, which is in turn translated into a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence for which the DNA codes. The present invention provides novel yeast promoters useful for, *inter alia*, controlling the expression of homologous and heterologous nucleic acid sequences encoding proteins and polypeptides in yeast cells.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide novel yeast promoters, yeast expression vectors, and transformed yeast cells. It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for producing proteins and polypeptides in yeast cell culture.

In one embodiment of the invention a yeast promoter which comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide is provided. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4.

The promoter is operative when operably linked to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide.

As used herein, the term Apromoter@ refers to a nucleic acid sequence which is cable of initiating transcription of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide (coding sequence); a Ayeast promoter@ is capable of initiating transcript of a coding sequence in yeast cells; and Apromoter activity@ refers to the level or amount of transcription initiation of a coding sequence, and encompasses any level above background (*i.e.*, the level or amount that occurs in the absence of a promoter; a background level, which is normally zero).

Another embodiment of the invention provides a yeast promoter which comprises an isolated and purified polynucleotide. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4. The promoter is operative when operably linked to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide.

Yet another embodiment of the invention provides a yeast promoter fragment which comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide. The polynucleotides are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4. The fragment has promoter activity as determined by cloning the fragment into a yeast expression vector, wherein the fragment is operably linked to a reporter gene, transforming yeast cells with the yeast expression vector, growing the yeast cells in yeast cell culture under conditions favorable for expression of the reporter gene, and assaying the yeast culture for a reporter protein expressed by the reporter gene. The expression of the reporter gene indicates the fragment has promoter activity.

Still another embodiment of the invention provides a yeast expression vector comprising a yeast promoter. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4. The promoter is operative when operably linked to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide.

5 A further embodiment of the invention provides a yeast expression vector where activity of the promoter is controlled by varying the level of a non-fermentable carbon source, such as ethanol, in a medium of yeast cells in culture. The yeast cells are transformed with said yeast expression vector.

10 In yet another embodiment of the invention, a yeast expression vector comprising a yeast promoter which comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide is provided. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, and SEQ ID NO:4. Promoter activity is controlled by varying the level of a fermentable carbon source in a medium of yeast cells in culture, where the yeast cells are transformed with the yeast expression vector. The fermentable carbon source can be glucose.

15 Another embodiment of the invention provides a yeast expression vector comprising a yeast promoter. The yeast promoter comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, and SEQ ID NO:4. Promoter activity is controlled by varying the level of a fermentable carbon source and a non-fermentable carbon source, such as ethanol, in a
20 medium of yeast cells in culture, where the yeast cells are transformed with the yeast

expression vector. The fermentable carbon source can be glucose. The non-fermentable carbon source can be ethanol.

Still another embodiment of the invention provides a yeast cell transformed with a yeast expression vector. The yeast expression vector comprises a yeast promoter. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4. The promoter is operative when operably linked to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide.

Yet another embodiment of the invention provides a method for producing a polypeptide. A yeast expression vector is constructed where a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide is controlled by a yeast promoter. The yeast promoter comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4. The promoter is operative when operably linked to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide. A culture of yeast cells is transformed with the yeast expression vector. The yeast cells are maintained in culture so that the polypeptide is expressed. The polypeptide is then recovered.

Still another embodiment of the invention provides a method for producing a polypeptide. A nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide is cloned into an expression vector selected from the group consisting of pYLR110P+luc, pYMR251AP+luc, pYMR107P+luc, pZEO1P+luc, pYLR110P, pYMR251AP, pYMR107P, and pZEO1P. The nucleotide acid molecule is operably linked to a promoter of the expression vector. A culture

of yeast cells is transformed with the yeast expression vector. The yeast cells are maintained in culture so that the polypeptide is expressed and the polypeptide is then recovered.

Another embodiment of the invention provides a method for producing a polypeptide. A yeast expression vector is constructed where a nucleic acid molecule
5 encoding the polypeptide is controlled by a yeast promoter. The yeast promoter comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, and SEQ ID NO:4. Yeast cells are transformed with the yeast expression vector and are maintained in culture medium. The expression of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide is controlled by varying
10 the level of a fermentable carbon source, such as glucose, in the culture medium. The polypeptide is then recovered.

Still another embodiment of the invention provides a method for producing a polypeptide. A yeast expression vector is constructed where a nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide is controlled by a yeast promoter. The yeast promoter comprises
15 at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4. The promoter is operative when operably linked to a nucleic acid molecule. A culture of yeast cells is transformed with the yeast expression vector. The yeast cells are maintained in culture medium and the expression of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide
20 is controlled by varying the level of a non-fermentable carbons source, such as ethanol, in the culture medium. The polypeptide is then recovered.

Another embodiment of the invention provides a method for producing a polypeptide. A yeast expression vector is constructed where a nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide is controlled by a yeast promoter. The yeast promoter comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide. The promoter sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, and SEQ ID NO:4. A culture of yeast cells is transformed with the yeast expression vector. The yeast cells are maintained in culture medium and the expression of the nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide is controlled by varying the level of a fermentable carbon source, such as glucose, and a non-fermentable carbon source, such as ethanol, in the culture medium. The polypeptide is then recovered.

Yet another embodiment of the invention provides a method of identifying a promoter fragment with promoter activity by generating a fragment comprising at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide. The polynucleotides are shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4. The fragment is cloned into a yeast expression vector, so that the fragment is operably linked to a reporter gene. Yeast cells are transformed with the yeast expression vector and grown in yeast cell culture under conditions favorable for expression of the reporter gene. The yeast culture is assayed for a reporter protein expressed by the reporter gene. Expression of the reporter gene indicates the fragment has promoter activity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a map of YEp13 expression vector.

Figure 2 schematically illustrates construction of YLR110C and YMR251WA promoter constructs.

5 Figure 3 is a map of pPRB1P.

Figure 4 is a map of pPRB1P+luc.

Figure 5 is a map of pYLR110P+luc.

Figure 6 is a is a map of pYMR251AP+luc.

Figure 7 is a map of pYMR107P+luc.

10 Figure 8 is a map of pZEO1P+luc.

Figure 9 is a map pYLR110P.

Figure 10 is a map of pYMR251AP.

Figure 11 is a map of pYMR107P.

Figure 12 is a map of pZEO1P.

15 Figure 13 schematically illustrates the YLR110C promoter region.

Figure 14 schematically illustrates the YMR251WA promoter region.

Figure 15 schematically illustrates the YMR107W promoter region.

Figure 16 schematically illustrates the ZEO1 promoter region.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Novel yeast promoters whose activity can be controlled by a fermentable carbon source, such as glucose, or a non-fermentable carbon source, such as ethanol, or both have been identified. The yeast promoters are useful for, *inter alia*, the high level production of proteins or polypeptides in yeast cell culture.

Yeast Promoters

The isolated and purified promoter polynucleotides of the invention are shown in SEQ ID NO:1 (the YLR110C promoter), SEQ ID NO:2 (the YMR251WA promoter), SEQ ID NO:3 (the YMR107W promoter), and SEQ ID NO:4 (the ZEO1 promoter). Yeast promoters comprising as little as 17 nucleic acids have been determined to function as promoters. The yeast promoters of the invention comprise at least 17, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600 or 700 contiguous nucleic acids of an isolated and purified polynucleotide up to the maximum length provided in any one of the sequences presented herein, that is, SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4.

Preferably, the promoter polynucleotides are isolated free of other components, such as proteins and lipids. The polynucleotides can be made by a cell and isolated or can be synthesized in the laboratory, for example, using an automatic synthesizer or an amplification method such as PCR.

Naturally occurring variants and artificial sequence variants (that is, those which do not occur in nature) of the promoters are included in the invention. Variants of the promoters and/or fragments thereof have, along their entire length, sequence identity of at least 90%,

and preferably greater than 95% as determined by the Smith-Waterman homology search algorithm as implemented in MPsrch™ program (University of Edinburgh) using an affine gap search with the following search parameters: gap open penalty: 12, gap extension penalty: 1.

5 Fragments of the full-length promoters are also functional as promoters. A promoter fragment of at least 17 contiguous nucleotides may occur at any position along the full-length promoter as shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:4. Accordingly, promoter activity of 17 or more contiguous nucleotides occurring anywhere along the full-length promoter can be analyzed. Fragments of 17, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200,
10 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650 or 700, nucleotides of the promoters may be constructed by, for example, subjecting an isolated promoter to restriction endonucleases, to 5'- or 3'-deletion mutagenesis, to PCR, or to site specific deletion. A combination of these methods can also be used to generate fragments of a promoter.

 The invention further embodies a hybrid promoter, *i.e.*, a promoter that comprises
15 more than one promoter or more than one fragment of a promoter from which it was derived. The promoter fragments can be derived from more than one of the promoter sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:4. The promoters and fragments can be constructed as described above, ligated together, and cloned into a yeast expression vector. Where a promoter comprises nucleotides from at least two
20 polynucleotides selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3 and SEQ ID NO:4, at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350,

400, 450, 500, 550, 600, or 650 contiguous nucleotides are derived from each of the polynucleotides to form a promoter of at least 17 nucleotides. Alternatively, each of the full-length promoters can be combined with another full-length promoter or with fragments of another promoter.

- 5 The yeast promoters, fragments of the promoters, and hybrid promoters are useful for controlling expression of a protein or polypeptide when the yeast promoter is operably linked to a nucleic acid molecule encoding the protein or polypeptide.

Determination of Promoter Activity

- 10 Promoters and fragments of promoters can be assayed for promoter activity by cloning a fragment of a promoter, or a full-length promoter, or a hybrid promoter into a yeast expression vector so that is operably linked to a reporter gene, *i.e.*, a coding sequence for a reporter protein. The yeast expression vector is transformed in yeast cells, which are grown in yeast cell culture under conditions favorable for expression of the reporter gene, for example, under conditions providing a fermentable and/or non-fermentable carbon source.
- 15 Expression of the reporter gene, as determined by an assay for the amount of a reporter protein expressed by the reporter gene, indicates that the promoter has activity.

- For example, to determine if a promoter has activity, *i.e.* is operative, expression of a reporter gene by a promoter of the invention may be compared to expression of the reporter gene by a reference promoter such as PBR1 (Cottingham *et al.* (1991) Eur J Biochem
- 20 196(2):431-8; Sleep *et al.* (1991) Biotechnology 9(2):183-7; Finnis *et al.* (1992) Yeast 8(1):57-60; Meldgaard *et al.* (1995) Glycoconj J 12(3):380-90; Bach *et al.* (1996) Receptors

and Channels 4(2):129-39. A promoter, a fragment of a promoter, or a hybrid promoter of the invention is operative if it expresses at least 25% of the amount of a reporter protein as the full-length PBR1 promoter in a medium containing a non-fermentable carbon source, or a fermentable carbon source, or both. Preferably, an operative promoter expresses at least 50%, 75%, 100%, 200%, 300%, 400%, or more of the amount of a reporter protein as the full-length PBR1 reference promoter.

Assays for promoter activity are useful for identifying yeast promoters with high activity and the specific nucleotide sequences of the promoters that are necessary for promoter activity.

10 **Yeast Expression Vectors**

The yeast promoters of the invention, which comprise isolated and purified polynucleotides selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4 or fragments thereof, can be used to construct yeast expression vectors.

15 Yeast expression vectors are any vectors capable of autonomous replication within a yeast host organism or capable of integrating into the yeast genome. Yeast expression vectors are useful for introducing foreign DNA into yeast cells. Typical yeast expression vectors include yeast integrative plasmids (YIp), yeast replicating plasmids (YRp), yeast expression plasmids (YXp), yeast centromere-containing plasmids (YCp), and yeast
20 episomal plasmids (YEp). Preferably, a yeast expression vector can be selected and maintained in both yeast and *E. coli*.

Yeast expression vectors, typically plasmids, incorporate the yeast promoters of the invention to control expression of nucleic acid molecules encoding heterologous or homologous proteins or polypeptides. The nucleic acid molecules are operably linked to a promoter in the yeast expression vector. A wide range of heterologous eukaryotic and prokaryotic proteins or peptides may be expressed by the vectors of the invention.

Expression vectors incorporating the promoters can be constructed by inserting into a vector a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein or polypeptide (coding sequence) which is to be expressed. The coding sequence can be inserted at a restriction site which is provided downstream of a translation start codon controlled by the promoter. The coding sequence must be inserted in the correct translational reading frame.

Alternatively, the polynucleotide can itself be provided with a translational start codon followed directly by a coding sequence. Where the promoter does not contain a translational start codon, a restriction site is provided so that the coding sequence can be inserted in the correct reading frame and so that its translational start codon is correctly positioned in relation to the promoter. The coding sequence can encode heterologous or homologous or eukaryotic or prokaryotic polypeptides or proteins. In a preferred embodiment the coding sequence encodes a fusion protein. The coding sequence may further comprise a signal sequence.

In addition to the promoters of the invention, other components can be added to the expression vectors of the invention. For example, yeast selective markers, such as *LEU2* or *TRP1*, which allow for selection of yeast cells that have been effectively transformed by the

vector can be added. A yeast replication origin, such as the replication origin of the 2-micron plasmid or the autonomous ARS replication segment can be added. Upstream activating sequences and transcription terminator sequences may be added. Further, at least a portion of a bacterial plasmid, such as found in YEp13, can be added to enable the yeast expression
5 vector to be manipulated in an intermediate bacterial host system, such as *Escherichia coli*.

The expression vector may also comprise a reporter gene which encodes, for example, β -galactosidase or luciferase. The reporter gene can be under the control of a promoter of the invention. Where the reporter gene, *i.e.*, coding sequence, is linked to a gene encoding a desired protein, assaying the level of expression of the reporter protein can
10 quickly and easily determine the level of expression of the desired protein.

The expression vectors of the invention can be used to direct the fermentable carbon source- and/or non-fermentable carbon source-induced high level expression of proteins or polypeptides in yeast. The promoters of the invention can be induced by the presence of a fermentable carbon source, such as glucose, or a non-fermentable carbon source, such as
15 ethanol, or both. That is, the promoters have greater promoter activity in the presence of a fermentable carbon source, or a non-fermentable carbon source, or both than in the absence of a fermentable carbon source, or a non-fermentable carbon source, or both. Promoters YLR110C, as shown in SEQ ID NO:1; YMR251WA, as shown in SEQ ID NO:2; and ZEO1, as shown in SEQ ID NO:4, can be induced by a fermentable carbon source, such as glucose,
20 or by a non-fermentable carbon source, such as ethanol, or by both. Promoter YMR107W, as shown in SEQ ID NO:3, can be induced by a non-fermentable carbon source, such as

ethanol. Thus, the amount of expression of a homologous or heterologous nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein operably linked to the promoters of the invention can be controlled by varying the amount of an available fermentable carbon source, such as glucose, or a non-fermentable carbon source, such as ethanol, or both.

5 Transformed Yeast Cells

Yeast cells can be transformed with the yeast expression vectors of the invention. Transformation can be accomplished by well known methods, including, but not limited to electroporation, calcium phosphate precipitation, and microinjection. The yeast expression vectors of the invention can be used to transform yeast cells, including, but not limited to
10 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *S. uvarum*, *S. carlsbergensis*, *Saccharomycopsis lipolytica*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, and *Kluyveromyces lactis*.

Transformed yeast cells containing a yeast expression vector can be grown in an appropriate medium for the yeast. A fermentable or non-fermentable carbon source can be added to the yeast culture medium in order to control the activity of the promoter.

15 Methods of Production of Proteins

Yeast cells transformed with expression vectors comprising a promoter of the invention can be used to produce proteins and polypeptides. Under proper cell culture conditions, preferably in the presence of a fermentable or non-fermentable carbon source, or both, the promoters of the invention will control expression of a nucleic acid molecule
20 encoding a polypeptide operably linked to the promoter.

The protein or polypeptide can be retained within the yeast cell. The yeast cells can be then harvested, lysed, and the protein obtained and substantially purified in accordance with conventional techniques. Such techniques include, but are not limited to chromatography, electrophoresis, extraction, and density gradient centrifugation.

5 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the protein or polypeptide to be recovered will further comprise a signal peptide capable of transporting the protein or polypeptide through the membrane of a transformed yeast cell. The protein or polypeptide can be recovered from the culture medium by, for example, adsorption or precipitation.

Further, the proteins and polypeptides may be produced as a fusion protein, which
10 includes not only the amino acid sequence of the desired protein, but also one or more additional proteins. Affinity purification protocols can be used to facilitate the isolation of fusion proteins. Typically, a ligand capable of binding with high specificity to an affinity matrix is chosen as the fusion partner for the desired protein. For example, fusion proteins made with glutathione-S-transferase can be selectively recovered on glutathione-agarose and
15 IgG-Sepharose can be used to affinity purify fusion proteins containing staphylococcal protein A.

Preferably, the protein or polypeptide of interest can be separated from the remainder of the fusion protein. The fusion protein can be constructed so that a site for proteolytic or chemical cleavage is inserted between the protein of interest and the fusion partner. For
20 example, sites for cleavage by collagenase, Factor Xa protease, thrombin, and enterokinase, have been inserted between the fusion partner and the protein of interest. The protein of

interest can be also cleaved from the remainder of the fusion protein by chemical cleavage by, for example, hydroxylamine, cyanogen bromide (CNBr), or N-chlorosuccinamide.

The following are provided for exemplification purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention described in broad terms above. All references cited in this disclosure are incorporated by reference.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of Yeast Samples

***S. cerevisiae* strain 11C**

This example describes the growth of haploid *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* strain 11C. It has the genotype: *ade2-161, trp1-Δ63, ura3-52, lys2-801, leu2Δ1* &/or *leu2-3* &/or *leu2-112, his3Δ200* &/or *his4-519*. 11C was generated by crossing the strains YPH500 (Mat a *ura3-52 lys2-801 ade2-161 trp1-Δ63 his3Δ200 leu2Δ1*) (Sikorski and Hieter. (1989) A system of shuttle vectors and yeast host strains designed for efficient manipulation of DNA in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. *Genetics* 122: 19-27) and AH22 (MATa *leu2-3 leu2-112 his4-519*) (Hinnen *et al.* (1978) Transformation of yeast. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 75: 1929-1933).

Three sterile 500 ml conical flasks, each containing 100 ml sterile YPD broth (Sigma, Cat No. Y-1375) were inoculated with sterile 10μl loops of differing quantities of the *S. cerevisiae* strain 11C from a freshly streaked YPD plate (Sigma, Cat No. Y-1500), and grown in an orbital shaker at 30°C, 200 rpm, overnight. The growth of 11C in the three flasks was measured by absorbance at 600nm. One flask was deemed to be at the late

exponential growth phase (1.98 ODU ml at 600 nm), and this culture was used to inoculate (50ml o/n culture per flask) 2 identical 5L sterile conical flasks (labeled E and L), each containing 1L sterile YPD broth to a final concentration of ~0.1 ODU ml. Flasks E and L were grown in an orbital shaker at 30°C, 200 rpm. 10ml samples were collected at times indicated below (Table 1). The samples were treated as follows: their growth was determined (A600nm), the possibility of contamination was checked (using a light microscope), cells were harvested in a benchtop centrifuge (~2000xg for 5 minutes), and the supernatant removed and frozen at -20°C (samples labeled E0 - E3, and L0 - L5).

Table 1. *Growth of cultures E and L as measure by absorbance at 600 nm.*

Time Point	Time after inoculation (min)	Growth of flask E (ODU)	Growth of flask L (ODU)
T0	0	0.099	0.099
T1	310	0.37	0.36
T2	410	0.71	0.72
T3	455	0.97	0.92
T4	775	-	3.64
T5	1420	-	6.05

After 455 minutes, a time deemed to be late exponential growth phase in glucose, flask E (*i.e.* early) was harvested (~2000xg for 5 minutes), split into 50ml aliquots, and frozen at -80°C. After 1420 minutes, a time deemed to be growth on ethanol, flask L (*i.e.* late) was harvested (~2000xg for 5 minutes), split into 50ml aliquots, and frozen at -80°C.

Determination of Glucose and Ethanol concentration

Supernatant samples (E0 - E3, and L0 - L5) were defrosted, and their ethanol and glucose contents were measured using ethanol (Boehringer, Cat. No. 176290) and glucose (Boehringer, Cat. No. 176251) detection kits according to manufacturers instructions. The

5 concentrations determined are shown below in Table 2.

10 Table 2. *Glucose and Ethanol concentrations in supernatants of cultures E and L at different time points.*

Sample	Time after inoculation (min)	Glucose level in media (g L ⁻¹)	Ethanol level in media (g L ⁻¹)
E0	0	20.0	0.0
E1	310	21.8	0.3
E2	410	21.8	0.8
E3	455	21.2	0.87
L0	0	20.0	0.0
L1	310	22.2	0.36
L2	410	22.0	0.62
L3	455	20.0	0.87
L4	775	11.8	5.2
L5	1420	0.0	11.8

It can seen in Table 2 that at the point of culture harvest for E (E3, 455 minutes), the cells were still utilizing glucose as a carbon source, while at the point of culture harvest for

15 L (L5, 1420 minutes), glucose was exhausted, and the cells were utilizing ethanol as a carbon source. Calibration values used to calculate glucose concentrations are shown in Table 3.

Calibration values used to calculate ethanol concentrations are shown in Table 4.

Table 3. *Glucose standards*

GLUCOSE STANDARDS g/l	OD A340
0	0
0.2	0.246
0.4	0.461
0.6	0.726
0.8	0.967
1	1.227

5

10

Table 4. *Ethanol standards*

ETHANOL STANDARDS g/L	OD A340
4.72	0.041
9.44	0.083
18.88	0.166
37.76	0.322
56.6	0.534
75.5	0.664
94.4	0.846

15

EXAMPLE 2**Analysis of RNA Levels From Yeast Dimorphic Growth Samples**

20

Total RNA Isolation

Total RNA was isolated from 300ml of culture using the hot phenol protocol. The frozen yeast pellets were resuspended in lysis buffer (4ml) (0.5ml Tris-CL (1M, pH 7.5), 1.0 ml EDTA (0.5 M), 2.5ml 10% SDS, and 46.0ml ddH₂O) and an equal volume of acid phenol

was added and vortexed. Following incubation at 65°C for one hour (with occasional vigorous vortexing) the mixture was placed on ice for 10 minutes then centrifuged (10 minutes). The aqueous layer was transferred to a fresh centrifuge tube and mixed with an equal volume of phenol at room temperature. The mixture was centrifuged and an equal volume of chloroform was mixed with the aqueous layer in a fresh centrifuge tube. Following centrifugation the aqueous layer was transferred to a fresh centrifuge tube and sodium acetate (to a final concentration of 0.3M) and two volumes of 100% ethanol was added to precipitate the RNA. The mixture was placed at -20°C for 30 minutes then centrifuged for 10 minutes to pellet the RNA. The RNA pellet was washed 2-3 times with 70% ethanol then allowed to dry at room temperature. The pellet was resuspended in ddH₂O (200-500 µL). The RNA was quantitated by measuring OD 260-280. Yield of total RNA was ~4.5mg from each culture.

Poly A+ RNA Purification

Poly A+ RNA was purified from total RNA using Qiagen Oligotex mRNA Midi Kit (Qiagen, Cat. No. 70042). 2mg of total RNA was used as starting material and made up to a volume of 500µl with DEPC treated H₂O. To this 500µl buffer OBB (2x binding buffer) and 55µl oligotex suspension was added. The AOligotex mRNA Spin-Column Protocol@ from the kit protocol booklet was followed. The pelleted mRNA was washed in 200µl 75% ethanol, dried and resuspended in 10µl DEPC treated H₂O. Yield of Poly A+ RNA was ~8µg for each sample.

cDNA Synthesis

cDNA was synthesized using the protocol for GeneChip Expression Analysis Manual using reagents from Gibco BRL Life Technologies Superscript Choice System cat. No. 18090-019. For each sample 5µg Poly A+ RNA was added to 100pmol of T7-(dT)₂₄ primer (sequence: GGCCAGTGAATTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAGGCGG-(T)₂₄, HPLC purified) (SEQ ID NO:15) in a total of 8µl (made up to volume with DEPC treated H₂O). The reaction mixture was incubated for 10 minutes at 70°C in a Perkin Elmer PE9600 thermalcycler then put on ice. The following reagents were added to the reaction mixture: 4µl 5x first strand cDNA buffer; 2µl 0.1M DTT; and 1µl 10mM dNTP mix. The reaction mixture was mixed and incubated at 37°C for 2 minutes in a Perkin Elmer PE9600 thermocycler. 5µl SuperScript II reverse transcriptase was then added. The mixture was incubated at 37°C for 1 hour in a Perkin Elmer PE9600 thermocycler.

The first strand cDNA reaction was placed on ice and the following reagents added: 91µl DEPC treated H₂O; 30µl 5x second strand reaction buffer; 3µl 10mM dNTP mix; 1µl 10units/µl *E. coli* DNA ligase; 4µl 10units/µl *E. coli* DNA Polymerase I; and 1µl 2units/µl RNase H. The mixture was incubated at 16°C for 2 hours in a Perkin Elmer PE9600 thermalcycler. 2µl 5units/µl T4 DNA Polymerase was then added. The mixture was incubated for a further 5 minutes at 16°C in a Perkin Elmer PE9600 thermalcycler. 10µl 0.5M EDTA was then added.

The double stranded DNA was cleaned up by phenol extraction. The reaction product transferred to a 1.5ml eppendorf tube and 162µl Tris pH 8.0 saturated phenol was

added. The tube was mixed by vortexing, the tube was then centrifuged in a microfuge at 13,000rpm for 5 minutes. The top fraction was recovered and cDNA precipitated by addition of 60µl 7.5M ammonium acetate plus 400µl absolute ethanol. This was immediately centrifuged in a microfuge at 13,000rpm for 20 minutes. The supernatant fraction was discarded, the pellet was washed in 75% ethanol and then air-dried. The pellet was resuspended in 20µl DEPC treated H₂O

Synthesis of Biotin-Labeled cRNA by In Vitro Transcription (IVT)

Reagents from Ambion MEGAscript T7 kit, cat. No. 1334, were used for the synthesis of biotin-labeled cRNA by *in vitro* transcription (IVT). The NTP Labeling mix comprised 7.5mM ATP; 7.5mM GTP; 5.625mM UTP; 1.875mM Biotin-16-UTP (Enzo cat No. 42814); 5.625mM CTP; and 1.875mM Biotin-11-CTP (Enzo cat No. 42818). The IVT Labeling reaction comprised: 14.5µl NTP Labeling mix; 2µl 10x Ambion Transcription Buffer; 1.5µl Double strand cDNA (from above); and 2µl Ambion T7 Enzyme Mix.

The reaction mixture was incubated for 6 hours at 37°C in a Perkin Elmer PE9600 thermocycler. The biotinylated cRNA was cleaned up using Qiagen RNeasy kit, cat No. 74103. The RNeasy kit protocol was followed exactly. RNA was eluted in 2 aliquots of 30µl DEPC treated H₂O. The RNA was precipitated by addition of 6µl 3M sodium acetate pH 5.5 plus 75µl absolute ethanol. The RNA was allowed to precipitate overnight at -20°C. Samples were centrifuged in a microfuge at 13,000rpm for 20 minutes to pellet the RNA. The supernatant fraction was discarded and the pellet was washed in 1ml of 75% ethanol

and then allowed to air dry. The pellet was then resuspended in 20 μ l DEPC treated H₂O.

The yield of cRNA was ~ 40 μ g for each sample.

cRNA Fragmentation

5 11 μ g of cRNA was fragmented. 8 μ l of 5x Fragmentation buffer (200mM Tris-Acetate pH 8.1, 500mM potassium acetate, 150mM magnesium acetate) plus 11 μ g cRNA made up to 20 μ l with DEPC treated H₂O was used. The reaction mixture was incubated 94°C for 35 minutes in a Perkin Elmer PE9600 thermal cycler.

Hybridization to GeneChip Microarray

10 The hybridization mix comprised: 20 μ l (11 μ g) of fragmented cRNA; 2.2 μ l of control oligo B2 (50pmol/ μ l) (sequence: 5=Biotin-GTCAAGATGCTACCGTTCAG 3=HPLC purified) (SEQ ID NO:16); 2.2 μ l Herring Sperm DNA (10mg/ml); 110 μ l 2x Buffer (2M NaCl, 20mM Tris pH 7.6, 0.01% Triton X-100); and 85.6 μ l DEPC treated H₂O. The
15 hybridization mix heated to 95°C in a Techne hot block for 5 minutes, followed by incubation at 40°C for 5 minutes. The hybridization mix was clarified by centrifugation in microfuge at 13,000rpm for 5 minutes.

200 μ l of supernatant to added to the GeneChip cartridge (GeneChip cartridge was previously pre-wetted with 200 μ l 1x Buffer and incubated for 10 minutes at 40°C in the
20 rotisserie box of a GeneChip hybridization oven 320 (cat No. 800127) at maximum rpm. The sample was hybridized to the microarray overnight at 40°C in a GeneChip hybridization oven in the rotisserie at maximum rpm.

Washing and Staining of Probe Arrays

The hybridization mix was recovered from the GeneChip cartridge and put back in the tube containing the remainder of the sample. 200µl 6x SSPE-T (6x SSPE plus 0.005% Triton X-100) was applied to the chip and pipetted in and out twice. This process was repeated twice more. Another 200µl 6x SSPE-T was applied to the cartridge and the cartridge was then incubated for 1 hour at 50°C at maximum rpm in the GeneChip hybridization oven. The 6x SSPE-T was removed and 200µl 0.5x SSPE-T was added to cartridge. The cartridge was incubated for 15 minutes at 50°C at maximum rpm in the GeneChip hybridization oven. The 0.5x SSPE-T was removed and the cartridge was re-filled with 200µl 6x SSPE-T.

The stain solution comprised: 190µl 6x SSPE-T; 10µl of 20mg/ml acetylated BSA; and 2µl 1mg/ml conjugated streptavidin:phycoerythrin (Molecular Probes cat. No. S-866). 200µl 6x SSPE-T was removed from the GeneChip cartridge and 200µl of stain solution added. The cartridge was incubated at ambient temperature in a GeneChip hybridization oven at maximum rpm in the rotisserie for 10 minutes. The stain solution was removed and the cartridge was washed by adding 200µl 6x SSPE-T and pipetting this in and out of the cartridge twice. This process was repeated six times. The cartridges were then completely filled with 6x SSPE-T and any bubbles removed. Hybridization, washing and staining was repeated using the same hybridization mixes until both samples had been hybridized to each of the four yeast chip sub-set arrays.

Data collection

Data was collected by scanning the hybridized chips on a Hewlett-Packard GeneArray scanner. A halo effect (appearance of stain non-specifically across the array image) was seen on one of the scanned images: yeast growing in glucose rich media, sub-set C array. Scanning of this array was aborted after one scan and the chip was washed twice
 5 with 200µl 6x SSPE-T and then re-filled as before. This array was then re-scanned three times and the data collected was the average of these three scans. All other arrays were scanned four times without problems and the data collected was the average of the four scans.

EXAMPLE 3

- 10 Isolation of promoters and construction of expression vectors.

PCR amplification of promoter regions from genomic DNA

- Based on the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* genomic sequence in the GenEMBL nucleotide database oligonucleotide primers were designed to amplify the genomic sequence
 5= to the following ORFs: YLR110C (Johnston *et al.* (1997) Nature 1997 May 29;387(6632
 15 Suppl):87-90), YMR251WA (common name HOR7) (Bowman *et al.* (1997) Nature May 29;387(6632 Suppl):90-3), YMR107W (Bowman *et al.* (1997) Nature May 29;387(6632 Suppl):90-3), and YOL109W (common name ZEO1) (Dujon *et al.* (1997) Nature May 29;387(6632 Suppl):98-102). The region amplified was the non-coding region separating the selected ORF and the next predicted *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* ORF in the 5= direction,
 20 with a minimum length of 500bp.

Sequence of oligonucleotide primers used to amplify promoter DNA

HindIII, NheI and NdeI cloning sites underlined.

5	YLR110C-F	ATGCA <u>AAGCTT</u> CGCGGCCCGCTCTGATTTCGTTT	SEQ ID NO:5
	YLR110C-R	CCAGGCCG <u>CATATG</u> TCATATAGTGTTAAG	SEQ ID NO:6
	YMR251WA-F	AGCTA <u>AAGCTT</u> CGCGGCCCGCCTTTTCGATTAGCACGCAC	SEQ ID NO:7
	YMR251WA-R	AGATACCTT <u>CATATG</u> TTATTATTAGTC	SEQ ID NO:8
10	YMR107W-F	AGCTA <u>AAGCTT</u> CGCGGCCCGCGCAGAAATGATGAAGG	SEQ ID NO:9
	YMR107W-R	ATCCATCC <u>CATATG</u> TGATATCTCGATTAG	SEQ ID NO:10
15	ZEO1-F	AGCTA <u>AAGCTT</u> CGCGGCCCGCGGAGGTCTGCTTCACG	SEQ ID NO:11
	ZEO1-R	TACGATCG <u>CATATG</u> TAAATTGATATAAACG	SEQ ID NO:12

PCR reactions were set up for each primer pair as follows: For YMR251WA and ZEO1 90µl of Reddy-Load PCR (1.1X) mix, 3.5mM MgCl₂ (Advanced Biotechnologies, cat.no. AB-0628); 2µl of forward primer (100µM); 2µl of reverse primer (100µM); 1µl of *S. cerevisiae* genomic DNA (Promega G310A, lot 8347702, 276µg/ml); and 5µl of H₂O were combined.

For YLR110C and YMR107W 90µl of Reddy-Load PCR (1.1X) mix, 1.5mM MgCl₂ (Advanced Biotechnologies, cat.no. AB-0575); 2µl of forward primer (100µM); 2µl of reverse primer (100µM); 1µl of *S. cerevisiae* genomic DNA (Promega G310A, lot 8347702, 276µg/ml); and 5µl of H₂O were combined.

The thermocycling was carried out as follows: For the YMR251WA promoter: 94°C for 5 minutes followed by 30 cycles of : 94°C for 30 seconds, 60°C for 30 seconds, 72°C for 1 minute; followed by 72°C for 5 minutes. The reaction mixtures were then held at 4°C. For the YMR107W and ZEO1 promoters: 94°C for 5 minutes followed by 30 cycles of : 94°C for 30 seconds, 45°C for 30 seconds, 72°C for 1 minute; followed by 72°C for 5 minutes.

The reaction mixtures were then held at 4°C. For the YLR110C promoter: 94°C for 5 minutes followed by 30 cycles of : 94°C for 30 seconds, 50°C for 30 seconds, 72°C for 1 minute; followed by 72°C for 5 minutes. The reaction mixtures were then held at 4°C.

The PCR solutions were loaded onto an LMP gel and the bands were purified using Wizard PCR Preps (Promega, cat. no. A7170) according to protocol, eluted in 50µl, ethanol precipitated, and resuspended in 20µl. A map of the YLR110C promoter region is shown in Figure 13 and SEQ ID NO:29. A map of the YMR251WA promoter region is shown in Figure 14 and SEQ ID NO:30. A map of the YMR107W promoter region is shown in Figure 15 and SEQ ID NO:31. A map of the ZEO1 promoter region is shown in Figure 16 and SEQ ID NO:32.

Cloning promoter regions into a yeast vector containing the luciferase gene

The PCR products representing the regions upstream of the YLR110C and YMR251WA ORFs were cloned into the suitably digested YEp13-based multicopy yeast expression vector pPRB1P+luc. A map of YEp13 is shown in Figure 1. The Accession number for YEp13 is U03498. A map of pPRB1P is shown in Figure 2. The sequence of pPRB1P is shown in SEQ ID NO:27. A map of pPRB1P+luc is shown in Figure 3 and the sequence is shown in SEQ ID NO:28. The PRB1 promoter was removed from the vector by digesting with the restriction enzymes HindIII and NdeI. The digested backbone was then ligated with a HindIII / NdeI digested PCR product. See Figure 4.

The PCR products described below, and maxi-prepped pPRB1P+luc were digested as follows. 60 µl of pPRBP1+luc (328µg/ml), 10 µl of Hind III (Life Technologies, cat.no.

15207-012, 10 units/ μ l), 10 μ l NdeI (Amersham, cat.no. E0216Y, 20 units/ μ l), 10 μ l NEBuffer 2 (NEB, cat.no. 007-2), and 10 μ l of H₂O. 14 μ l YLR110C, 2 μ l of Hind III (Life Technologies, cat.no. 15207-012, 10 units/ μ l), 2 μ l Nde I (Amersham, cat.no. E0216Y, 20 units/ μ l), and 2 μ l NEBuffer 2 (NEB, cat.no. 007-2). 14 μ l YMR251WA, 2 μ l of Hind III
 5 (Life Technologies, cat.no. 15207-012, 10 units/ μ l), 2 μ l Nde I (Amersham, cat.no. E0216Y, 20 units/ μ l), and 2 μ l NEBuffer 2 (NEB, cat.no. 007-2). The solutions were allowed to react at 37°C, for 4 hours.

The double digested pPRB1P+luc backbone was purified on an LMP gel using Wizard PCR preps (Promega, cat. no. A7170), and then ethanol precipitated. The remaining
 10 digestion products were also ethanol precipitated. The pPBR1P+luc digests were resuspended in 60 μ l of H₂O and the PCR product digests were resuspended in 20 μ l.

Ligation reactions were then carried out between each promoter region and the digested pPRBP1+luc at 16°C overnight. The PCR products representing the regions upstream of the following ORFs; YMR107W and ZEO1, were prepared, restricted, and
 15 ligated essentially as described above, however BCL restriction buffer B and different amounts of PCR product/volumes were used.

Transformation of ligation products into *E. coli*

The products of the ligations described above were transformed into *E. coli* (Invitrogen=s One-Shot TOP10 Competent cells, cat.no. C4040-10) according to
 20 manufacturers protocol. In each case 5 μ l of the ligation product was added to the cell

suspension. The total final cell suspension was plated out onto L-amp plates and incubated overnight at 37°C.

Colonies were picked from the plates and PCR screened using the PCR primers used to amplify the promoters originally. Two positive colonies from each ligation were grown in 5ml overnight cultures and their plasmids were purified (Promega Wizard Plus SV Mini-preps, cat. no. A1330). The eluted DNA was ethanol precipitated and resuspended in 20µl of water. Analytical restriction digests were carried out to confirm the presence of the correct promoter. Clones containing all four promoter constructs were obtained.

The new constructs were named as follows:

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 10 | pPRB1+luc backbone + YLR110C promoter = pYLR110P+luc | SEQ ID NO:19 |
| | pPRB1+luc backbone + YMR251WA promoter = pYMR251AP+luc | SEQ ID NO:20 |
| | pPRB1+luc backbone + YMR107W promoter = pYMR107P+luc | SEQ ID NO:21 |
| | pPRB1+luc backbone + ZEO1 promoter = pZEO1P+luc | SEQ ID NO:22 |

- 15 Maps of pYLR110P+luc, pYMR251AP+luc, pYMR107P+luc, and pZEO1P+luc are shown in Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8, respectively. Plasmid DNA (pYLR110P+luc and pYMR251AP+luc) was prepared for transformation into yeast and sequencing using the QIAGEN Plasmid Maxi kit (Cat.no. 12162). The DNA concentrations of the maxi-preps (measured by absorbance at 260 nm) were: pYLR110P+luc 463µg/ml; pYMR251AP+luc
- 20 346 µg/ml; pYMR107P+luc ~300µg/ml; and pZEO1P+luc ~720 µg/ml. The remaining plasmids were transformed into yeast as Wizard Plus SV Mini-prep DNA, and maxi-prep DNA was obtained for sequencing using the Gibco BRL Concert Plasmid Maxi kit (Cat no.11452).

Sequencing of promoter constructs

DNA of each of the four promoter constructs were sequenced using the ABI PRISM BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (PE Applied Biosystems, part no. 4303153) was used to carry out the sequencing reactions. Each reaction contained 8µl of Reaction Mix and 1µl of 3.2 µM primer. The volumes of template DNA and H₂O added are as follows: 1.1µl of pYLR110P+luc template and 9.9µl of water; 1.4µl of pYMR251AP+luc template and 9.6µl of water; 2.0-6.0µl of pYMR107P+luc template and 9.0-5.0µl of water; and 0.5-1.5µl of pZEO1P+luc template and 10.5-9.5µl of water.

The thermocycling protocol is described in the ABI protocol, the PCR products were ethanol precipitated by adding 3M NaOAc and absolute Ethanol, standing at room temperature for 15 minutes, centrifuging for 20 minutes and washing with 250µl of 70% ethanol. The precipitated DNA was resuspended in 3µl of loading dye and 2µl of each suspension was analyzed on an PE-ABI 377 automated sequencer.

The following promoter constructs pYLR110P+luc and pYMR251AP+luc were each sequenced using four primers:

YEp13 F2 : CCTCAATTGGATTAGTCTCA - SEQ ID NO:13- aligns to the YEp13 backbone, 290bp 5' of the Hind III site.

Luc R1 : CACCTCGATATGTGCATCTG - SEQ ID NO:14- aligns to the Luc ORF, 150bp 3' of the NdeI site.

Forward PCR primer: forward primer used to PCR clone promoter, *i.e.*, SEQ ID NO:5 and SEQ ID NO: 7.

Reverse PCR primer: reverse primer used to PCR clone promoter , *i.e.*, SEQ ID NO:6
and SEQ ID NO:8.

The remaining promoter constructs (pYMR107P+luc and pZEO1P+luc) were each
sequenced using primers Yep13 F2 and Luc R1. Combining the data from all primers
5 completely sequenced the promoter regions and spanned the cloning sites of the original
vector.

Deviations from published genomic sequences

10 All sequences differ by a few base pairs around the ATG, this results from the creation
of an NdeI site at the 3' end of the promoter. In addition, the following further alterations
from published sequences were identified.

pYLR110P+luc: A substitution of a C for a T had taken place at a base pair 361 of the
sequence.

pYMR107P+luc: In the initial construct (for which luciferase reporter data is described), a cloning artifact led to the junction between the promoter region and the LUC ORF in pYMR107W+luc to have the sequence: CATATATG (where ATG is the luciferase translational start site). This sequence was modified by site directed mutagenesis to create the sequence CATATG, which generates a novel NdeI site at the promoter/luciferase junction. Subsequent luciferase expression analysis confirmed that expression from the NdeI site modified pYMR107P+luc construct did not differ significantly from the original construct, therefore the sequence of the corrected CATATG construct is included herein.

Other Modifications

pYMR107P+luc: Cloning artifacts created an additional HindIII site and linker to the 5' (= *i.e.* outside) of the pYMR107P+luc and promoters:

Instead of:

hindIII NotI promoter 5=
AAGCTT - CGCGGCCGCG - NNNNNNN SEQ ID NO:17

The sequence is:

hindIII hindIII NotI promoter 5=
AAGCTT - AGCT - AAGCTT - CGCGGCCGCG - NNNNNNN SEQ ID NO:18.

EXAMPLE 4

Luciferase assays of promoter activity

Transformation of *S. cerevisiae* with promoter constructs.

S. cerevisiae strain 11C was transformed with five promoter constructs. This strain carries six metabolic markers, Ade, Trp, Ura, Lys, Leu and His. It has the genotype: *ade2-161*, *trp1-D63*, *ura3-52*, *lys2-801*, *leu2D1* &/or *leu2-3* &/or *leu2-112*, *hisD200* &/or *hisD200*. 11C was generated by crossing the strains YPH500 (Mat a *ura3-52 lys2-801 ade2-161 trp1-D63 hisD200 leu2D1*) and AH22 (MATa *leu2-3 leu2-112 his4-519 can1*).

11C cells were streaked from a glycerol stock onto a YPD plate and grown at 30°C for two days. The cells were transformed with the five plasmids, pYLR110P+luc, pYMR251AP+luc, pYMR107P+luc, & pZEO1P+luc and pPRB1P+luc to act as a control. The transformations were carried out using the Quick and Easy method (Gietz, R.D. and R.A. Woods, 1994, *Molecular Genetics of Yeast: Practical Approaches* pp. 121-134. 10ml of plasmid was added to the transformation mix in each case. The whole transformation mixes were plated out onto -Leu plates and incubated at 30°C for three days. Three individual colonies from each transformation plate were picked and used to inoculate 10ml YPD cultures. The 10ml cultures were incubated in an orbital shaker set to 200rpm and 30°C. Cells were harvested from the cultures at two points. First, at a point at which the OD of the culture was close to 1.0, at which time a 4ml sample was taken. Second, a 3ml sample was taken after an incubation time of 45 hours. The ODs and incubation time of each sample is shown in Table 5. For all harvested samples, the cells were immediately spun down at 3000rpm and 4°C, washed in 5ml of dH₂O, repelleted and frozen at -20°C.

5 Table 5

Plasmid	Clone number	OD at time of harvesting first 4ml sample	Incubation time at harvesting of first sample (hours)	OD at time of harvesting second 3ml sample
PPRB1P	7	0.98	24.5	4.80
+luc	8	0.68	28	5.56
	9	1.15	28	5.66
PYLR110P	8	1.12	28	5.50
+luc	9	0.46	28	4.38
	10	1.16	24.5	5.51
PYMR251AP	8	1.20	24.5	4.99
+luc	9	1.05	27	4.71
	10	1.15	27	5.18
PYMR107P	1	1.06	27	5.47
+luc	2	0.49	28.5	4.54
	3	0.97	25.5	5.58
PZEO1P	1	1.02	28.5	4.84
+luc	2	0.62	28.5	4.97
	3	0.42	28.5	4.31

Analysis of luciferase activity

10

All of the samples were analyzed for luciferase activity, using the LucLite

Luciferase Reporter Gene Assay Kit (Packard, cat.no 6016911). The cells were prepared by resuspending in PBS and diluting to a final concentration of 6×10^6 cells/ml. 100ml of each cell suspension was pipetted into wells in duplicate on two 96 well plates, so that

15 each well contained 6×10^5 cells. The plates were incubated at 30°C for 10 minutes.

100ml of a 1 in 2 dilution of reconstituted substrate was added to each well, and the plate was further incubated at room temperature for 10 minutes. The luminescence was then

measured using the Packard TopCount. The luminescence readings obtained after 0.03min are shown below in counts per second (CPS) in Table 6.

5

Table 6.

Plasmid	Clone number	First sample				Second sample			
		Readings (CPS)	Average	Average		Readings (CPS)	Average	Average	
PPRB1P +luc	7	35890	35690	35790	34898	20322	20975	20648	19867
	8	25498	25276	25387	24495	52997	51778	52388	51607
	9	24137	27797	25967	25075	49192	46971	48081	47300
PYLR110P +luc	8	52354	53618	52986	52094	41789	38904	40346	39565
	9	105299	99776	102537	101645	85562	84468	85015	84234
	10	107531	109226	108379	107486	22507	22436	22471	21690
PYMR251AP +luc	8	71993	69797	70895	70003	40869	40202	40536	39755
	9	98853	98389	98621	97729	51159	49828	50493	49712
	10	83210	87546	85378	84485	70091	74576	72334	71553
PYMR107P +luc	1	9046	8650	8848	6790	29413	28505	28959	28124
	2	3996	4009	4002	1945	24391	23915	24153	23318
	3	3018	3236	3127	1069	23866	23408	23637	22802
PZEO1P +luc	1	64137	63162	63649	61592	47469	45769	46619	45784
	2	19579	18329	18954	16897	44910	42982	43946	43111
	3	87572	90317	88944	86887	142414	142262	142338	141503

The results are summarized in Table 7.

15 Table 7.

Promoter	mRNA levels	Luciferase Expression Glucose	Luciferase Expression Ethanol
PRB1	Ethanol Induced	1.00	1.00
YLR110C	Highly Ethanol and Glucose Induced	3.03	1.22
YMR251WA	Highly Ethanol and Glucose Induced	2.92	1.35
YMR107W	Ethanol Induced	0.21	0.95
ZEO1	Very Highly Ethanol	3.62	2.89

	and Glucose Induced		
--	---------------------	--	--

Three promoters give higher levels of expression than PRB1 at both ODs, these are: YLR110C, YMR251WA, and ZEO1. The promoter showing the greatest fold induction is YMR107W.

Creating vectors with promoters but without the luciferase gene

Based on the analysis of luciferase expression four further promoter constructs have been made. The lack the luciferase gene and can be used to clone nucleic acid molecules encoding polypeptides of interest downstream of the promoters such that they drive expression of the nucleic molecules of interest. The sequences of these four plasmids are named: G1: pYLR110P (SEQ ID NO:23) (map at Figure 9); G2: pYMR251AP (SEQ ID NO:24) (map at Figure 10); G3 pYMR107P (SEQ ID NO:25) (map at Figure 11); and G4: pZEO1P (SEQ ID NO:26) (map at Figure 12). These were constructed by digesting pPRB1P (SEQ ID NO:27) with HindIII and NdeI to obtain the vector. The promoter+luc construct was digested with HindIII and NdeI to obtain the promoter fragment. The vector and promoter DNA was purified from LMP agarose using PCRpreps. The vector and promoter was ligated and used to transform *E. coli*. Correct recombinants were screened for.

EXAMPLE 5

Isolation of Active Promoter Fragments

Operative fragments of the YLR110C, YMR251WA, YMR107W and ZEO1 promoters can be generated using restriction endonucleases, 5' or 3' deletion mutagenesis, PCR, site specific deletion, or a combination thereof. For example, purified pYLR110P+luc,

pYMR251AP+luc, pYMR107P+luc or pZEO1P+luc plasmids, as generated in Example 3, can be subjected to restriction endonucleases to generate fragments of the YLR110C, YMR251WA, YMR107W or ZEO1 promoters. Restriction endonuclease sites, preferably unique restriction endonuclease sites, within the promoter sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4 can be identified that generate fragments of the promoter upon restriction endonuclease digestion. Such fragments are preferably, 17, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650 or 700 nucleotides in length.

The fragments generated by restriction endonuclease digestion of the promoters shown in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, or SEQ ID NO:4 can be separated by agarose gel electrophoresis. The agarose gel band corresponding to the desired promoter fragment can be cut out of the agarose gel. The fragment can be isolated and purified from the agarose gel by, for example, electroelution or kits such as QIAquick™ gel extraction kit or QIAEX7 II Gel Extraction System (Qiagen Cat. No. 28704 and 20021).

The purified promoter fragment can be ligated into the isolated and purified HindIII, NdeI, double-digested pPRBP1+luc backbone such that the promoter fragment is operably linked to a luciferase gene and transformed into *E. coli*, as described in Example 3. The new expression vector comprising a fragment of YLR110C, YMR251WA, YMR107W, or ZEO1 promoter region can be isolated and purified from *E. coli*, sequenced, and transformed into yeast as described in Example 3.

To analyze promoter activity, luciferase assays as described in Example 4, can be conducted using *S. cerevisiae* cultures that have been transformed with the expression vector comprising a fragment of the YLR110C, YMR251WA, YMR107W, or ZEO1 promoter operably linked to a luciferase gene and *S. cerevisiae* cultures that have been transformed
 5 with pPRB1P+luc. The *S. cerevisiae* cultures are grown in medium containing a non-fermentable carbon source, such as ethanol, or a fermentable carbon source, such as glucose, or both. Cells are obtained from the cultures and analyzed for luciferase activity as described in Example 4.

A promoter fragment is operative if it expresses at least 75% of the luciferase activity
 10 as the PRB1 promoter. Preferably, an operative promoter fragment expresses at least 100%, 200%, 300%, 400%, or more of the luciferase activity as the PRB1 promoter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCES

SEQ ID NO:1 Polynucleotide sequence of promoter YLR110C

SEQ ID NO:2 Polynucleotide sequence of promoter YMR251WA

15 SEQ ID NO:3 Polynucleotide sequence of promoter YMR107W

SEQ ID NO:4 Polynucleotide sequence of promoter ZEO1

SEQ ID NO:5 Forward PCR primer for YLR110C

SEQ ID NO:6 Reverse PCR primer for YLR110C

SEQ ID NO:7 Forward PCR primer for YMR251WA

20 SEQ ID NO:8 Reverse PCR primer for YMR251WA

SEQ ID NO: 9 Forward PCR primer for YMR107W

- SEQ ID NO:10 Reverse PCR primer for YMR107W
- SEQ ID NO:11 Forward PCR primer for ZEO1
- SEQ ID NO:12 Reverse PCR primer for ZEO1
- SEQ ID NO:13: Yep13 Forward PCR primer
- 5 SEQ ID NO:14: Luc RI Forward PCR primer
- SEQ ID NO:15 Primer used in cDNA sequencing
- SEQ ID NO:16 Control oligonucleotide used in GeneChip Microarray assay
- SEQ ID NO:17 Original pYMR107P+luc sequence
- SEQ ID NO:18 Modified pYMR107P+luc sequence
- 10 SEQ ID NO:19 Nucleotide sequence of pYLR110P+luc
- SEQ ID NO:20 Nucleotide sequence of pYMR251AP+luc
- SEQ ID NO:21 Nucleotide sequence of pYMR107P+luc
- SEQ ID NO:22 Nucleotide sequence of pZEO1P+luc
- SEQ ID NO:23 Nucleotide sequence of pYLR110P
- 15 SEQ ID NO:24 Nucleotide sequence of pYMR251AP
- SEQ ID NO:25 Nucleotide sequence of pYMR107P
- SEQ ID NO:26 Nucleotide sequence of pZEO1P
- SEQ ID NO:27 Nucleotide sequence of pPRB1P
- SEQ ID NO:28 Nucleotide sequence of pPRB1P+luc
- 20 SEQ ID NO:29 YLR110C promoter region
- SEQ ID NO:30 YMR251WA promoter region

3526.82543

SEQ ID NO:31 YMR107W promoter region

SEQ ID NO:32 ZEO1 promoter region

094341260

CLAIMS

1. A yeast promoter which comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the promoter is operative to express a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide when operably linked to said nucleic acid molecule.
2. The yeast promoter of claim 1, wherein the promoter comprises at least 50 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4.
3. The yeast promoter of claim 1, wherein the promoter comprises at least 100 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4.
4. The yeast promoter of claim 1, wherein the promoter comprises at least 200 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4.
5. The yeast promoter of claim 1, wherein the promoter comprises at least 300 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected

from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4.

6. The yeast promoter of claim 1, wherein the promoter comprises at least 400 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4.
7. A yeast promoter which comprises an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4.
8. A yeast promoter fragment which comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the fragment has promoter activity as determined by the steps of:
 - (a) cloning the fragment into a yeast expression vector, wherein the fragment is operably linked to a reporter gene;
 - (b) transforming yeast cells with the yeast expression vector;
 - (c) growing the yeast cells in yeast cell culture under conditions favorable for expression of the reporter gene; and
 - (d) assaying the yeast culture for a reporter protein expressed by the reporter gene;

wherein expression of the reporter gene indicates the fragment has promoter activity.

9. A yeast expression vector comprising the yeast promoter of claim 1.
10. The yeast expression vector of claim 9 wherein the yeast expression vector is selected from the group consisting of pYLR110P+luc, pYMR251AP+luc, pYMR107P+luc, pZEO1P+luc, pYLR110P, pYMR251AP, pYMR107P, and pZEO1P.
11. The yeast expression vector of claim 9 wherein activity of the promoter is controlled by varying the level of a non-fermentable carbon source in a medium of yeast cells in culture, wherein the yeast cells are transformed with said yeast expression vector.
12. The yeast expression vector of claim 11 wherein the non-fermentable carbon source is ethanol.
13. A yeast expression vector comprising a yeast promoter which comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, and SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the promoter is operative to express a nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide when operably linked to said nucleic acid molecule, wherein promoter activity is controlled by varying the level of a fermentable carbon source in a medium of yeast cells in culture, wherein the yeast cells are transformed with said yeast expression vector.

14. The yeast expression vector of claim 13 wherein the fermentable carbon source is glucose.
15. A yeast expression vector comprising a yeast promoter which comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, and SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the promoter is operative to express a nucleic acid molecule when operably linked to said nucleic acid molecule, wherein promoter activity is controlled by varying the level of a fermentable carbon source and a non-fermentable carbon source in a medium of yeast cells in culture, wherein the yeast cells are transformed with said yeast expression vector.
16. The yeast expression vector of claim 15 wherein the fermentable carbon source is glucose.
17. The yeast expression vector of claim 15 wherein the non-fermentable carbon source is ethanol.
18. A yeast cell transformed with the yeast expression vector of claim 9.
19. A yeast cell transformed with the yeast expression vector of claim 10.
20. A method for producing a polypeptide comprising the steps of:
 - (a) constructing a yeast expression vector wherein a nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide is controlled by the yeast promoter of claim 1;
 - (b) transforming a culture of yeast cells with the yeast expression vector;

- (c) maintaining the yeast cells in culture so that the polypeptide is expressed; and
 - (d) recovering the polypeptide.
21. A method for producing a polypeptide comprising the steps of:
- (a) cloning a nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide into an expression vector selected from the group consisting of pYLR110P+luc, pYMR251AP+luc, pYMR107P+luc, pZEO1P+luc, pYLR110P, pYMR251AP, pYMR107P, and pZEO1P, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a promoter of the expression vector;
 - (b) transforming a culture of yeast cells with the yeast expression vector;
 - (c) maintaining the yeast cells in culture so that the polypeptide is expressed; and
 - (d) recovering the polypeptide.
22. A method for producing a polypeptide comprising the steps of:
- (a) constructing a yeast expression vector wherein a nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide is controlled by a yeast promoter which comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, and SEQ ID NO:4;
 - (b) transforming a culture of yeast cells with the yeast expression vector;

- (c) maintaining the yeast cells in culture medium and controlling the expression of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide by varying the level of a fermentable carbon source in the culture medium; and
- (d) recovering the polypeptide.
23. The method of claim 22 wherein the fermentable carbon source is glucose.
24. A method for producing a polypeptide comprising the steps of:
- (a) constructing a yeast expression vector wherein a nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide is controlled by the yeast promoter of claim 1;
- (b) transforming a culture of yeast cells with the yeast expression vector;
- (c) maintaining the yeast cells in culture medium and controlling the expression of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide by varying the level of a non-fermentable carbon source in the culture medium; and
- (d) recovering the polypeptide.
25. The method of claim 24 wherein the non-fermentable carbon source is ethanol.
26. A method for producing a polypeptide comprising the steps of:
- (a) constructing a yeast expression vector wherein a nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide is controlled by a yeast promoter which comprises at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, and SEQ ID NO:4;
- (b) transforming a culture of yeast cells with the yeast expression vector;

- (c) maintaining the yeast cells in culture medium and controlling the expression of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the polypeptide by varying the level of a fermentable carbon source and a non-fermentable carbon source in the culture medium; and
 - (d) recovering the polypeptide.
27. The method of claim 26 wherein the fermentable carbon source is glucose.
28. The method of claim 26 wherein the non-fermentable carbon source is ethanol.
29. A method of identifying a promoter fragment, wherein the fragment has promoter activity comprising the steps of:
- (a) generating a fragment comprising at least 17 contiguous nucleotides of an isolated and purified polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:4;
 - (b) cloning the fragment into a yeast expression vector, wherein the fragment is operably linked to a reporter gene;
 - (c) transforming yeast cells with the yeast expression vector;
 - (d) growing the yeast cells in yeast cell culture under conditions favorable for expression of the reporter gene; and
 - (e) assaying the yeast culture for a reporter protein expressed by the reporter gene;

wherein expression of the reporter gene indicates the fragment has promoter activity.

ABSTRACT

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS UTILIZING SEQUENCES FOR CONTROLLING NUCLEIC ACID EXPRESSION IN YEAST

The invention provides novel yeast promoters useful for controlling the expression of homologous and heterologous nucleic acid molecules in yeast cells. The yeast promoters are induced by a fermentable carbon source, such as glucose, or a non-fermentable carbon source, such as ethanol, or both. Therefore, expression of nucleic acid molecules encoding a polypeptide under the control of the novel yeast promoters may be regulated by varying the level of a fermentable carbon source, or a non-fermentable carbon source, or both.

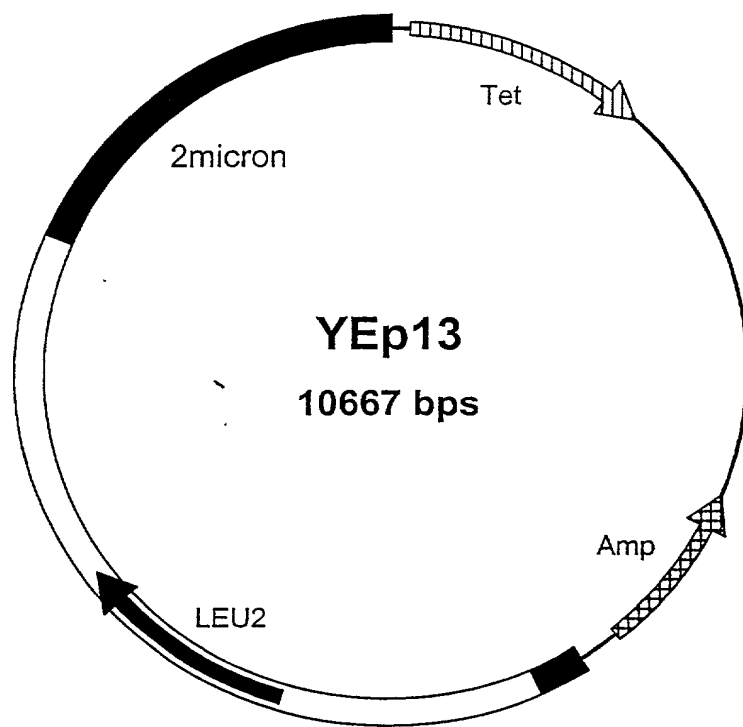


FIGURE 1

09/743194-010001

2/16

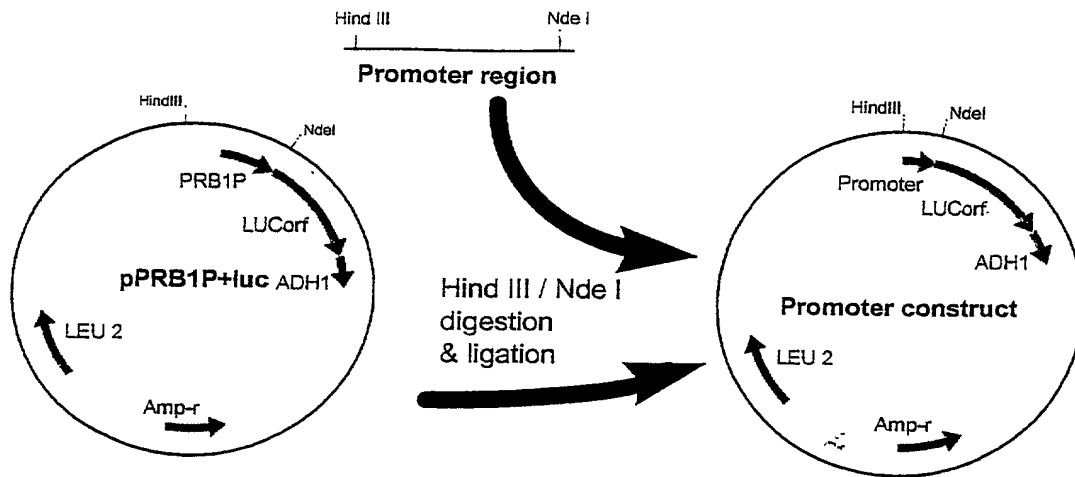


FIGURE 2

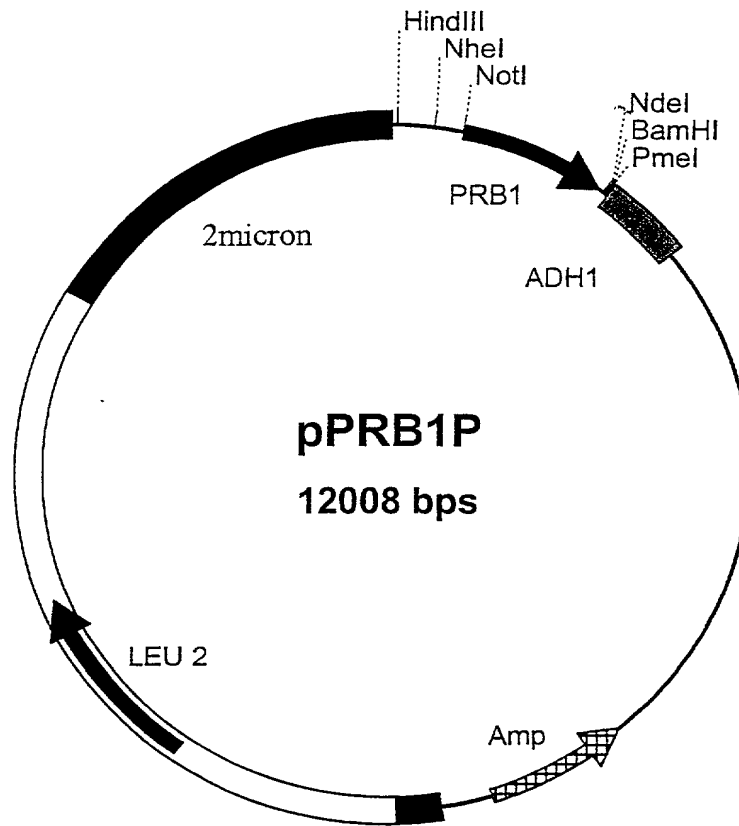


FIGURE 3

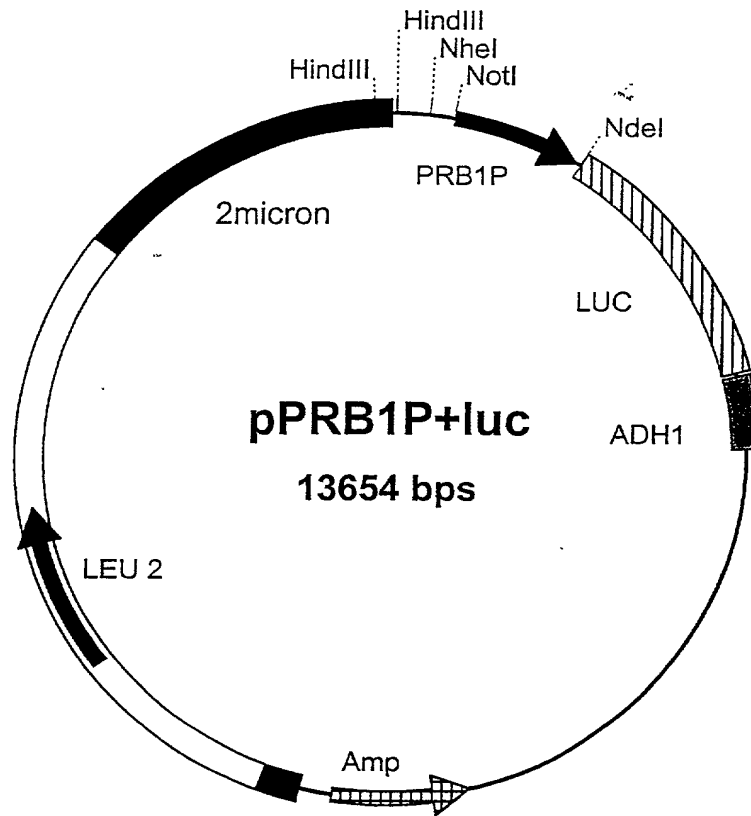


FIGURE 4

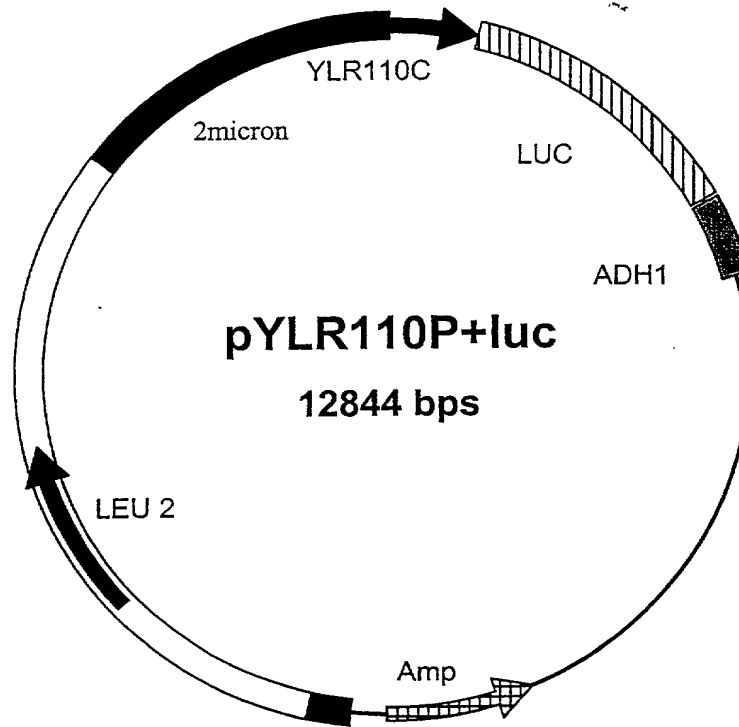


FIGURE 5

6/16

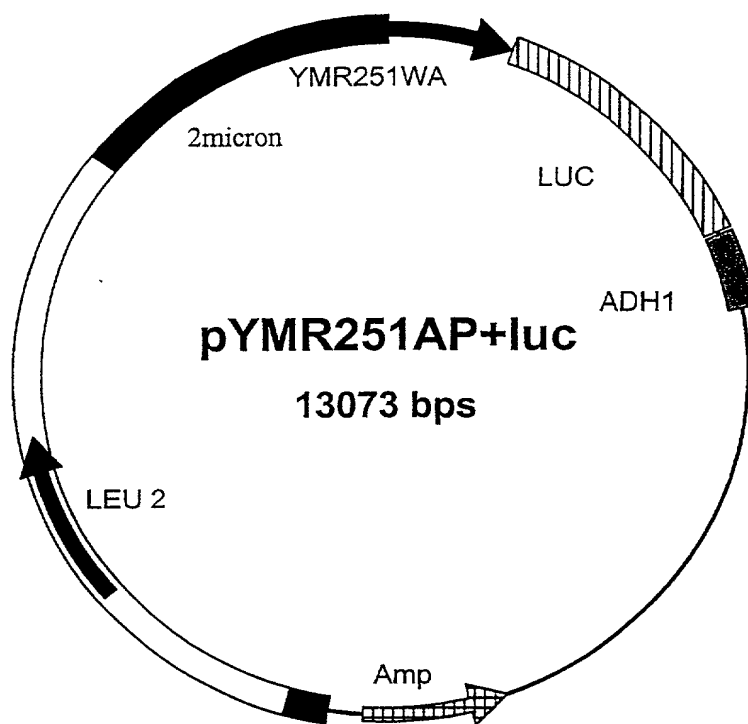


FIGURE 6

7/16

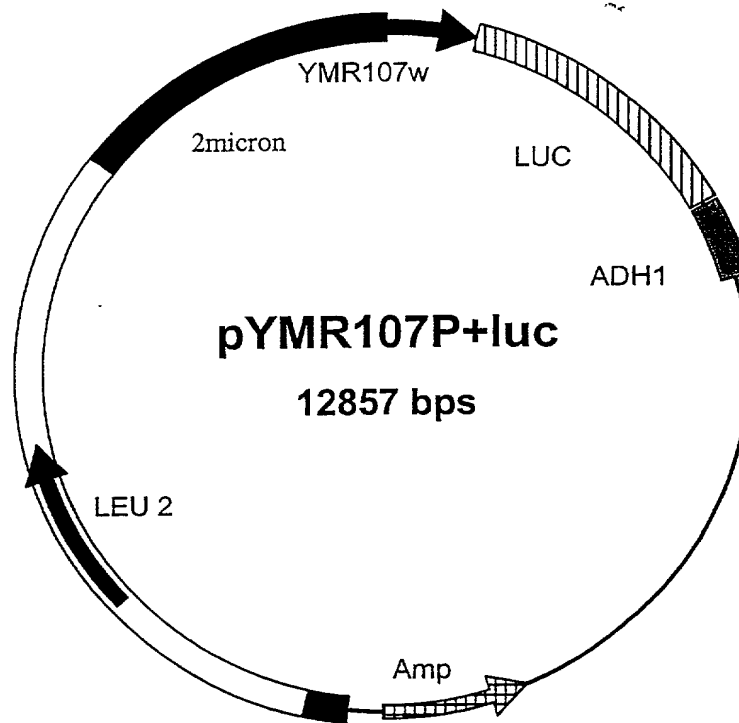


FIGURE 7

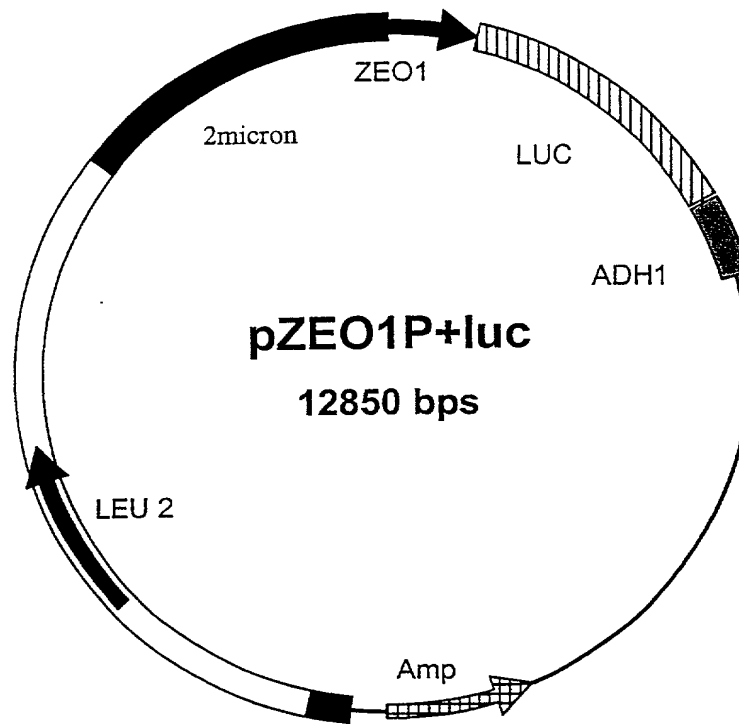


FIGURE 8

9/16

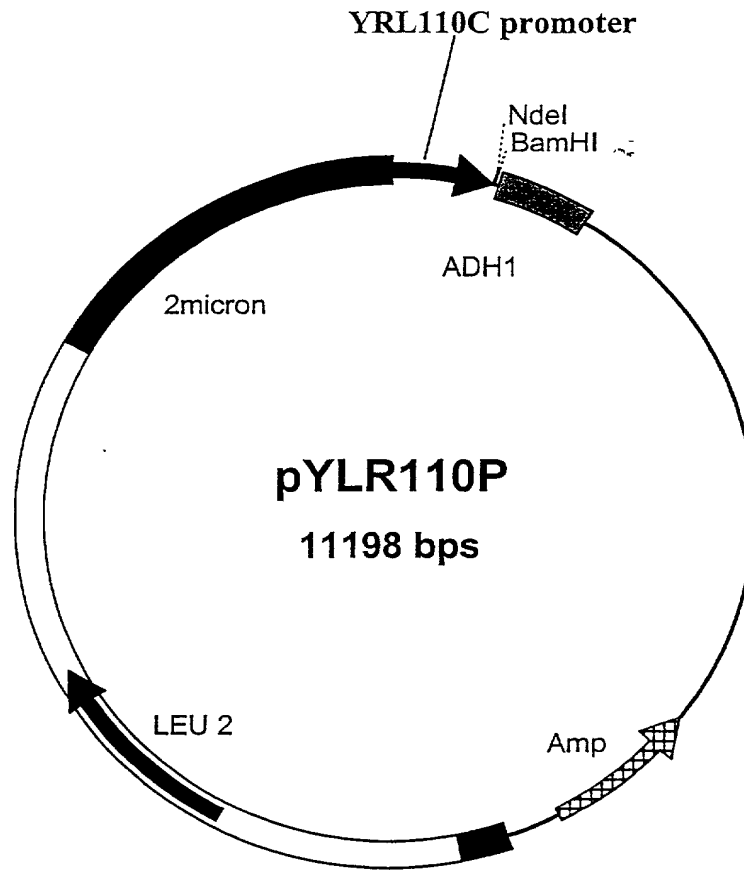


FIGURE 9

10/16

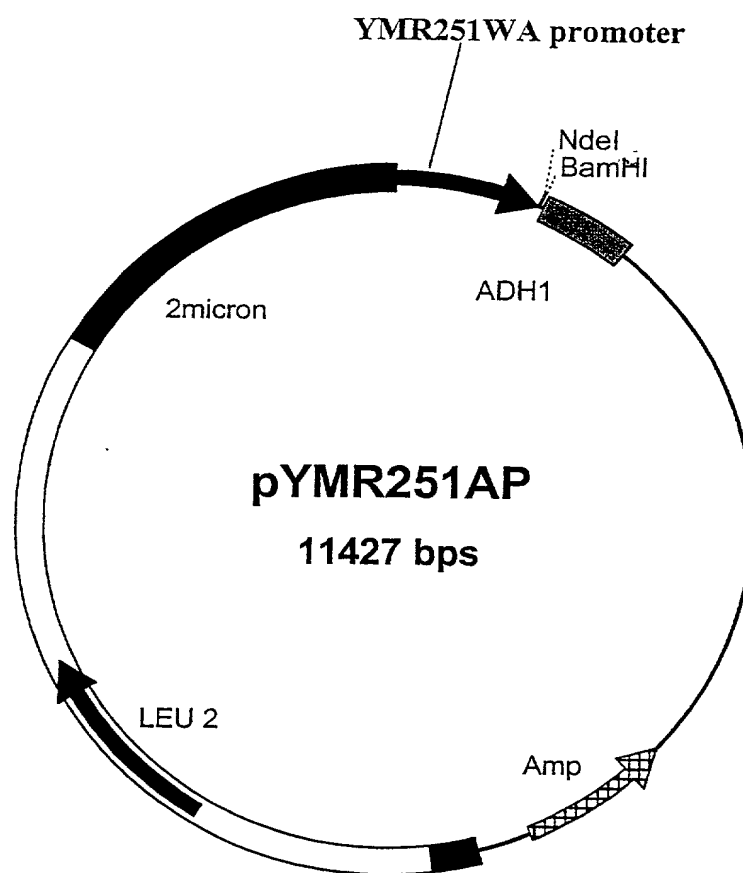


FIGURE 10

11/16

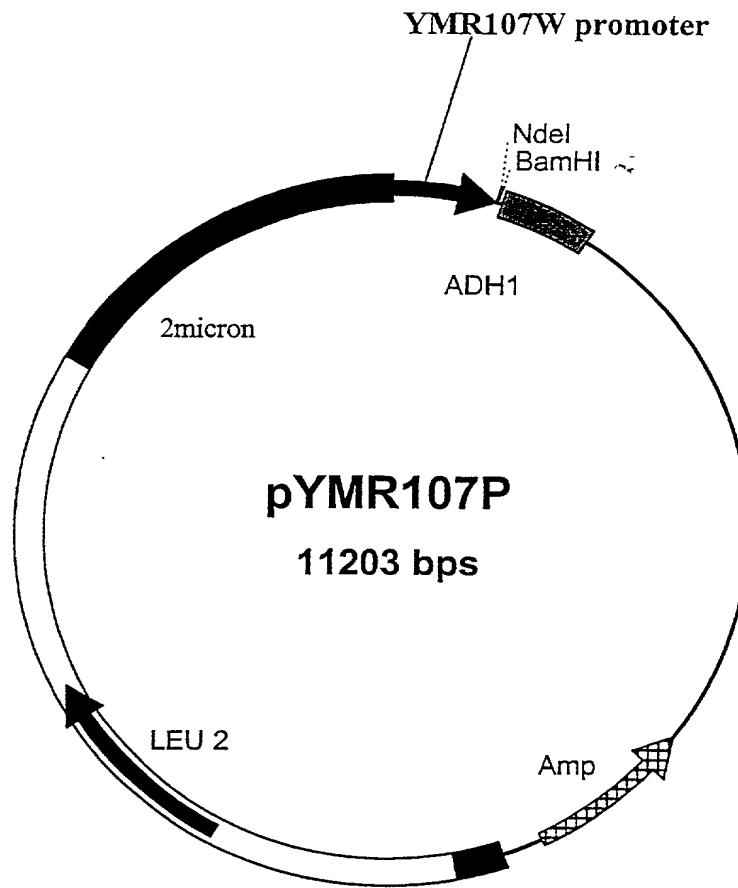


FIGURE 11

12/16

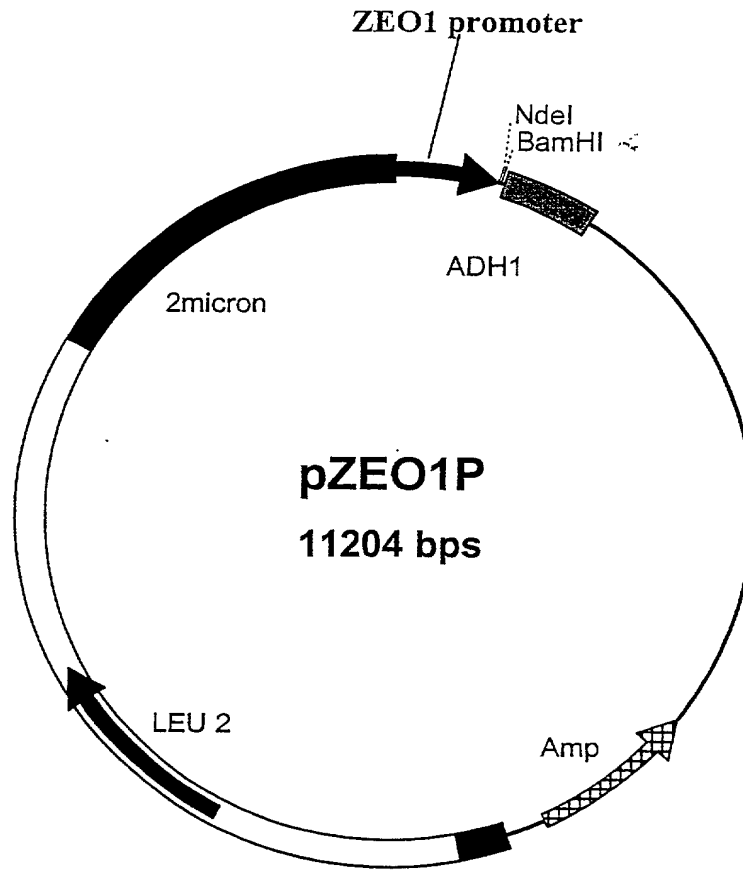


FIGURE 12

Figure 13 YLR110C promoter region (SEQ ID NO:29)

Sequence shown: Chr Xll 370650 to 370051 (reverse orientation)

1 AGAACCAAAT GGGAAAAATCG GAATGGGTCC AGAATGCTT TGAGTGCTGG
 TCTTGTTTA CCCTTTTAGC CTTACCCAGG TCTTGACGA ACTCACGACC

ATGCAAGCTTCGCGGCCGC YLR-F ✓

51 CTATTGGCGT CTGATTTCGG TTTTGGGAAT CCTTTGCCGC GCGCCCCTCT
 GATAACCGCA GACTAAAGGC AAAACCCTTA GGAAACGGCG CGCGGGGAGA

101 CAAAACCTCG CACAAGTCCC AGAAAGCGGG AAAGAAATAA AACGCCACCA
 GTTTTGAGGC GTGTTCAGGG TCTTTCGCC TTTCTTTATT TTGCGGTGGT

151 AAAAAAAAAA AATAAAAGCC AATCCTCGAA GCGTGGGTGG TAGGCCCTGG
 TTTTTTTTTTT TTAFTTTCGG TTAGGAGCTT CGCACCCACC ATCSGGGACC

201 ATTATCCCGT ACAAGTATTT CTCAGGAGTA AAAAAACCGT TTGTTTTGGA
 TAATAGGGCA TGTTCATAAA GAGTCCTCAT TTTTTTGGCA AACAAAACCT

251 ATCCCCATT TCGCGGCCAC CTACGCCGCT ATCTTTGCAA CAACTATCTG
 TAAGGGGTAA AGCGCCCGTG GATGCGGCGA TAGAACGTT GTTGATAGAC

301 CGATAACTCA GCAAATTTTG CATATTCGTG TTGCAGTATT GCGATAATGG
 GCTATTGAGT CGTTTAA AACGTATATAA CGCTATTACC

351 GAGTCTTACT TCCAACATAA CGGCAGAAAG AAATGTGAGA AAATTTTGCA
 CTCAGAAATGA AGGTTGTATT GCCGTCTTTC TTTACACTCT TTTAAACGT

401 TCCTTTGCCT CCGTTCAAGT ATATAAAGTC GGCATGCTTG ATAATCTTTC
 AGGAAACGGA GGCAAGTTCA TATATTCAG CCGTACGAAC TATTAGAAAG

451 TTTCCATCCT ACATTGTTCT AATTATTCTT ATTCTCCTTT ATTCTTTTCT
 AAAGGTAGGA TGTAACAAGA TTAATAAGAA TAAGAGGAAA TAAGAAAGGA

501 AACATACCAA GAAATTAATC TTCTGTCATT CGCTTAAACA CTATATCAAT
 TTGTATGGTT CTTTAATTAG AAGACAGTAA GCGAATTTGT GATATACTTA

551 AATGCAATTT TCTACTGTCG CTTCTATCGC CGCTGTGCGC GCTGTGCTT
 TTACGTTAAA AGATGACAGC GAAGATAGCG GCGACAGCGG CGACAGCGAA

← YLR-R GT

A CCGGACC

YLR111W ORF = Underline

YLR110C ORF = Bold

YLR-F = SEQ ID NO:5

YLR-R = SEQ ID NO:6

Figure 14 YMR251WA promoter region (SEQ ID NO:30)

Sequence shown: CHR XIII 773951 TO 774800

```

1   GCCACGGGTC AACCCGATTG GGATCACCCC ACTGGGGCCC AAGCCTGATA
    CGGTGCCCAG TTGGGCTAAC CCTAGTGGGG TGACCCCGGG TTCGGACTAT
                                AGCTAAGCTTCGCGGCCGC                                YMR-F →
51  TCCGACCTCC ATGAAATTTT TTTTTTTCTT TCGATTAGCA CGCACACACA
    AGGCTGGAGG TACTTTAAAA AAAAAAAGAA AGCTAATCGT GCGTGTGTGT

101 TCACATAGAC TGCGTCATAA AAATACACTA CGGAAAAACC ATAAAGAGCA
    AGTGTATCTG ACGCAGTATT TTTATGTGAT GCCTTTTTTG TATTTCTCGT

151 AAGCGATACC TACTTGGAAG GAAAAGGAGC ACGTTGTAA GGGGGATGGG
    TTCGCTATGG ATGAACCTTC CTTTTCCTCG TCGAACATT CCCCTACCC

201 GGCTAAGAAG TCATTCACCT TCTTTTCCCT TCGCGGTCCG GACCCGGGAC
    CCGATTCTTC AGTAAGTGAA AGAAAAGGGA AGCGCCAGGC CTGGGCCCTG

251 CCCTCCTCTC CCCGCACGAT TTCTTCCTTT CATATCTTCC TTTTATTCCT
    GGGAGGAGAG GGGCGTGCTA AAGAAGGAAA GTATAGAAGG AAAATAAGGA

301 ATCCCGTTGA AGCAACCGCA CTATGACTAA ATGGTGCTGG ACATCTCCAT
    TAGGGCAACT TCGTTGGCGT GATACTGATT TACCACGACC TGTAGAGGTA

351 GGCTGTGACT TGTGTGTATC TCACAGTGGT AACGGCACCG TGGCTCGGAA
    CCGACACTGA ACACACATAG AGTGTACCA TTGCCGTGGC ACCGAGCCTT

401 ACGGTTCTTT CGTGACAATT CTAGAACAGG GGCTACAGTC TCGATAATAG
    TGCCAAGGAA GCACTGTTAA GATCTTGTCC CCGATGTCAG AGCTATTATC

451 AATAATAAGC GCATTTTTTG TAGCGCCGCC GCGGCGCCCG TTTCCCAATA
    TTATTATTCTG CGTAAAACG ATCGCGGCGG CGCCGCGGGC AAAGGGTTAT

501 GGGAGGCGCA GTTTATCGGC GGAGCTCTAC TTCTTCCTAT TTGGGTAAGC
    CCTCCGCGT CAAATAGCCG CCTCGAGATG AAGAAGGATA AACCATTCTG

551 CCCTTCTGT TTTCGGCCAG TGGTTGCTGC AGGCTGCGCC GGAGAACATA
    GGGAAAGACA AAAGCCGGTC ACCAACGACG TCCGACGCGG CCTCTTGTAT

601 GTGATAAGGG ATGTAACFTT CGATGAGAGA ATTAGCAAGC GGAAAAAAC
    CACTATTCCC TACATTGAAA GCTACTCTCT TAATCGTTCT CCTTTTTTTG

651 TATGGCTAGC TGGGAGTTGT TTTTCAATCA TATAAAAGGG AGAAATTGTT
    ATACCGATCG ACCCTCAACA AAAAGTTAGT ATATTTTCCC TCTTTAACAA

701 GCTCACTATG TGACAGTTTC TGGGACGTCT TAACTTTTAT TGCAGAGGAC
    CGAGTGATAC ACTGTCAAAG ACCCTGCAGA ATTGAAAATA ACGTCTCCTG

751 TATCAAATCA TACAGATATT GTCAAAAAAA AAAAAGACTA ATAATAAAAA
    ATAGTTTACT ATGTCTATAA CAGTTTTTTT TTTTCTGAT TATTATTTT
                                ← YMR-R      G A

801 ATGAAGTTAT CTCAAGTTGT TGTTTCCGCC GTCGCCTTCA CTGGTTTAGT
    TACTTCAATA GAGTTCAACA ACAAAGGCGG CAGCGGAAGT GACCAAATCA

```

C

YMR251W ORF = Underline

YMR251WA ORF = Bold

YMR-F = SEQ ID NO:7

YMR-R = SEQ ID NO:8

09/743194-010001

15/16

Figure 15 YMR107W PROMOTER REGION (SEQ ID NO:31)

Sequence shown: CHR XIII 482463 TO 483063

YMR107-F
 1 AAAGAATCCA TCACTATTTG AAAAAAAGTC ATCTGGCAGC TTTAATTATC

AGCTAAGCTTCGCGGCCGC

51 AGAGCAGAAA TGATGAAGGG TGTTAGCGCC GTCCACTGAT GTGCCTGGTA

101 GTCATGATTT ACGTATAACT AACACATCAT GAGGACGGCG GCGTCACCCC

151 AACGCAAAAG AGTGACTTCC CTGCGCTTTG ~~CCAAA~~ACCCC ATACATCGCC

201 ATCTGGCTCC TGGCAGGGCG GTTGATGGAC ATCAGCCGCC TCCCTTAATT

251 GCTAAAGCCT CCACAAGGCA CAATTAAGCA ATATTTCTGGG AAAGTACACC

301 AGTCAGTTTG CGCTTTTATG ACTGGGTTCT AAGGTACTAG ATGTGAAGTA

351 GTGGTGACAG AATCAGGGAG ATAAGAGGGA GCAGGGTGGG GTAATGATGT

401 GCGATAACAA TCTTGCTTGG CTAATCACCC CCATATCTTG TAGTGAGTAT

451 ATAAATAGGA GCCTCCCTTC CTATTGCAAC TCCATAAAAT TTTTTTTTGT

501 AGCCACTTCT GTAACAAGAT AAATAAAACC AACTAATCGA GATATCAAAT
 MODIFICATION AT
GATTAGCT CTATAGTGTA

551 ATGGGTAGTT TTTGGGACGC ATTCGCAGTA TACGACAAGA AAAAGCACGC
TACCCTACCTA YMR107-R

YMR107W ORF = Bold

YMR107-F = SEQ ID NO:9

YMR107-R = SEQ ID NO:10

108070-45T2460

Figure 16 ZEO1 PROMOTER REGION (SEQ ID NO:32)

Sequence shown: CHR XV 109746 TO 110346

ZEO1-F
 AGCTAAGCTTCGCGGCCGC

1 TTCAGGAGTC TCTCGCGTTA GAGCAGTACG TGGCGCAGCT AAACTCGCCG
 51 GGAGGTCTGCTTCACGAGCG CGGTGTGCGC CTAGTATTGC CCCGACGGTC

101 CGGGTGCCTA TCCCTAGATT TCGTCGTGCC CCGACCCAAA TAGTTAAACG

151 TGTGGTTTAT GGGTGCACCA GGGCTTTATC GTGTTTTATA TCGATGGCGA

201 TTTGTGCCTC CAGTGTATTT TTGTATATCC AATTAAGGTT TCTTACCTAA

251 TTTTATTTTT ATCATCTTTA GTTAATGCTG GTTTGCTCTG TTTCTGCTGC

301 TTTCTGTGCG GTTCTCCTCT TCTCTTGTTC CTTCTGTGTTG TCCCCCATCG

351 CCGATGGGCT TATATGGCGT ATATATATAG AGCGAGTTTT TACGTGGAAG

401 ATCATCTCAG TTTGCTTGAT AGCCTTTCTA CTTTATTACT TTCGTTTTTA

451 ACCTCATTAT ACTTTAGTTT TCTTTGATCG GTTTTTTTCT CTGTATACTT

501 AAAAGTTCAA ATCAAAGAAA CATAAAAAC TACGTTTATA TCAATTAATA
 GCAAATAT AGTTAATGTA

551 ATGTCTGAAA TCAAAAACAA AGCTGAAACT GCCGCCCAAG ATGTCCAACA
 TACGCTAGCAT ZEO1-R

YOL110W ORF = Underline
 ZEO1 (YOL109W) ORF = Bold
 ZEO1-F = SEQ ID NO:11
 ZEO1-R = SEQ ID NO:12

09/743194
 16/16

RULE 63 (37 C.F.R. 1.63)
**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
 FOR PATENT APPLICATION
 IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and I believe I am the original first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS UTILIZING SEQUENCES FOR CONTROLLING NUCLEIC ACID
 EXPRESSION IN YEAST**

the specification of which (check applicable box(es)):

- ☐ is attached hereto
- ☐ was filed on _____ as U.S. Application Serial No. _____ (Atty Dkt. No.)
- ☒ was filed as PCT international appl. No. PCT/SE00/02277 on 17 November 2000

and (if applicable to U.S. or PCT application) was amended on _____

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.56. I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119/365 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed or, if no priority is claimed, before the filing date of this application:

Prior Foreign Application(s):

Application Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed
9904247-5	Sweden (SE)	23 November 1999

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number	Day/Month/Year Filed

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120/365 of all prior United States and PCT international applications listed above or below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in such prior applications in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior applications and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Prior U.S./PCT Application(s): Application Serial No.	Day/Month/Year Filed	Status: patented, pending, abandoned

22- I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon. And I hereby appoint **NIXON & VANDERHUYE P.C., 1100 North Glebe Rd., 8th Floor, Arlington, VA 22201-4714, telephone number (703) 816-4000 (to whom all communications are to be directed)**, and the following attorneys thereof (of the same address) individually and collectively my attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and with the resulting patent: Arthur R. Crawford, 25327; Larry S. Nixon, 25640; Robert A. Vanderhuy, 27076; James T. Hosmer, 30184; Robert W. Faris, 31352; Richard G. Besha, 22770; Mark E. Nusbaum, 32348; Michael J. Keenan, 32106; Bryan H. Davidson, 30251; Stanley C. Spooner, 27393; Leonard C. Mitchard, 29009; Duane M. Byers, 33363; Paul J. Henon, 33626; Jeffrey H. Nelson, 30481; John R. Lastova, 33149; H. Warren Burnam, Jr., 29366; Thomas E. Byrne, 32205; Mary J. Wilson, 32955; J. Scott Davidson, 33489; Jerry D. Craig, 38026; Alan M. Kagen, 36178; William J. Griffin, 31260.

1. Inventor's Signature: Date: 13/12/00

Inventor:

Graham
(first)P
MIBelfield
(last)British
(citizenship)

Residence Address:

Loughborough, Leics. United Kingdom GBX

Post Office Address:

AstraZeneca R&D Charnwood, Bakewell Road, Loughborough, United Kingdom

(Zip Code)

Leics. LE11 5RH2. Inventor's Signature: Date: 13/12/00

Inventor:

Caroline
(first)P
MIOakley
(last)British
(citizenship)

Residence Address:

Loughborough, Leics. United Kingdom GBX

Post Office Address:

AstraZeneca R&D Charnwood, Bakewell Road, Loughborough, United Kingdom

(Zip Code)

Leics. LE11 5RH

T09370"16TET460